

KUWAIT

- Gulf War introduced environmental problems, including pollution (1990) for the region with a vast oil supply

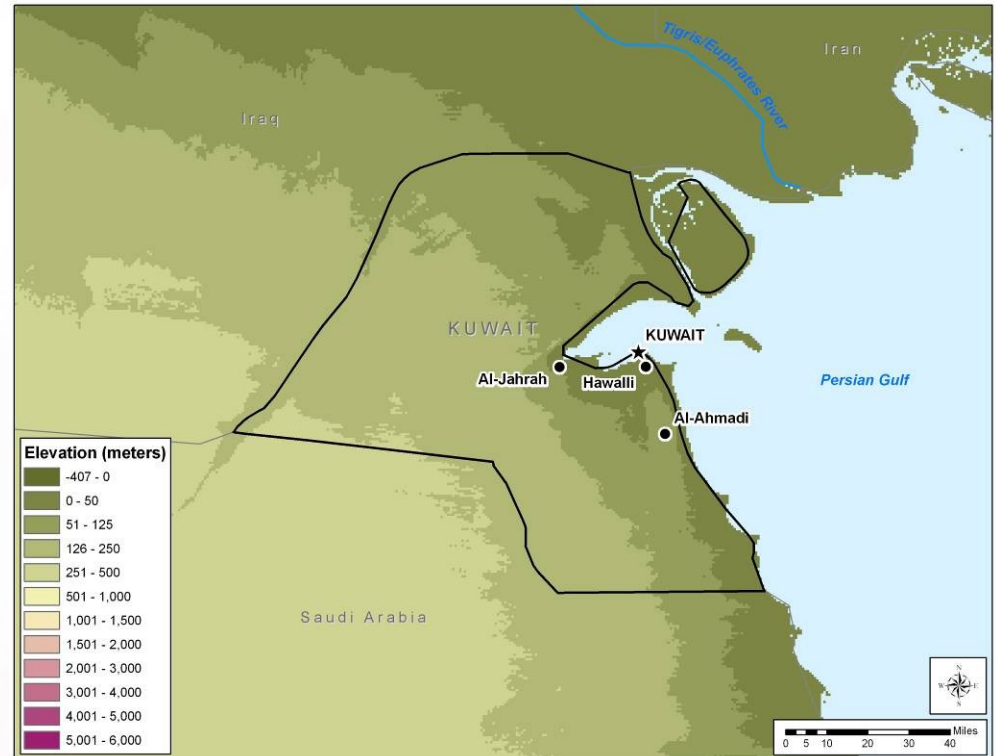


**Where in
the world
is Kuwait?**



Physical Environment

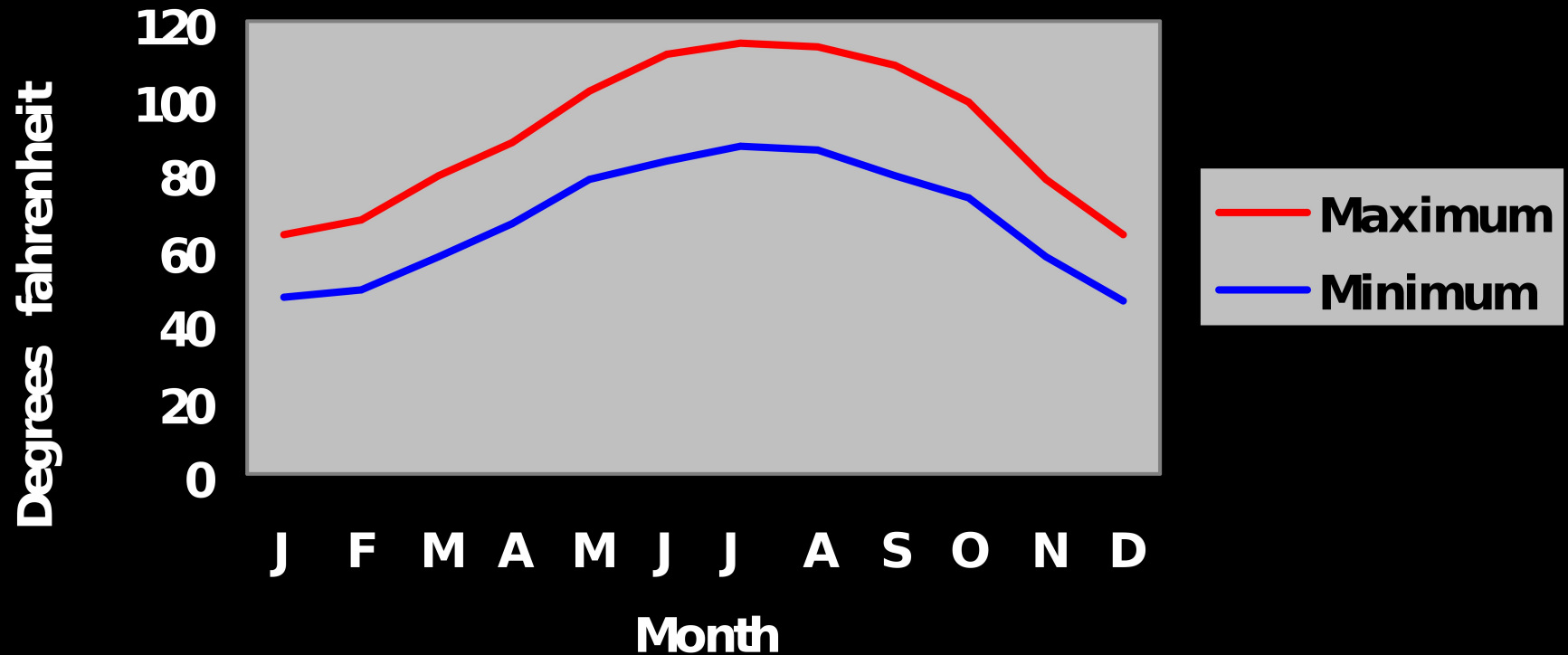
- **Topography**
 - Mostly flat desert
 - Ahmadi Ridge (394ft)
- **Climate**
 - Temp extremes
 - 114° F day
 - 47° F night



No rivers or streams in the entire country.

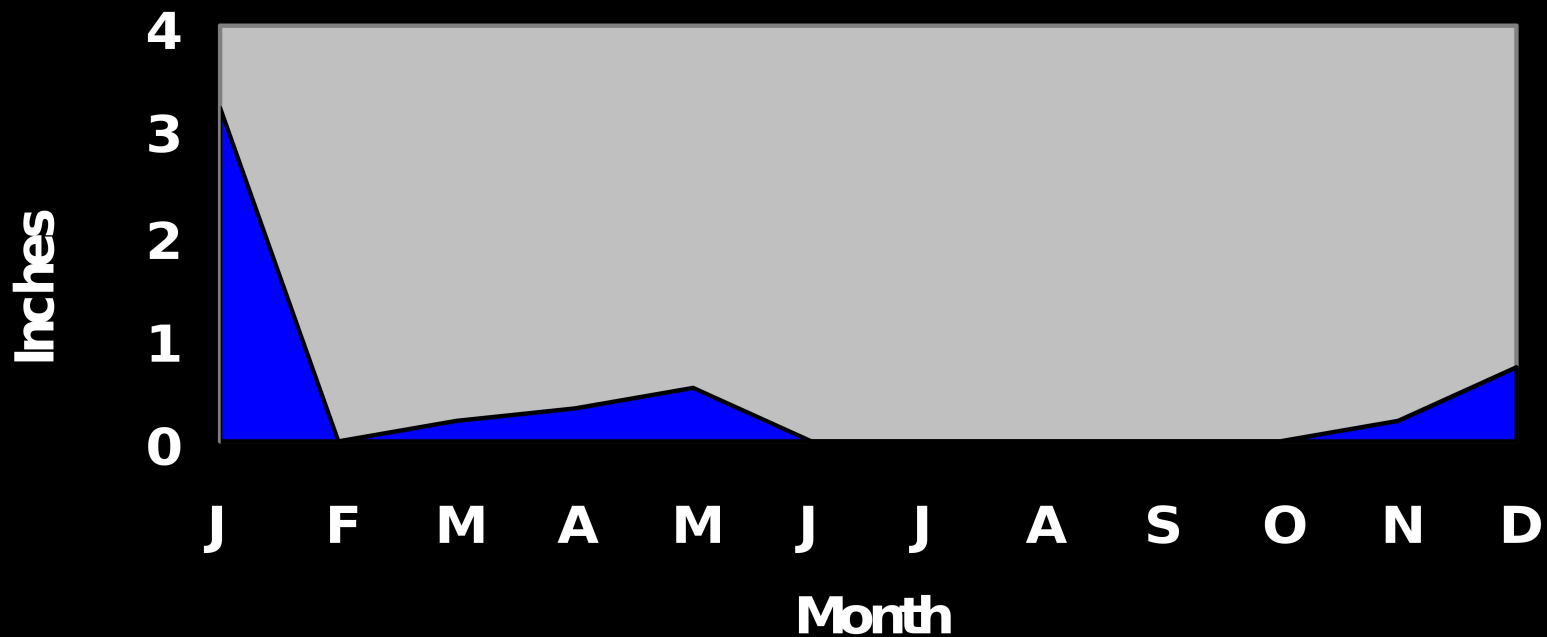
Physical Environment

Average Max/Min Temperature at Camp Udairi



Physical Environment

Average Total Precipitation in Camp Udairi



Environmental Health Risks

- **Greatest short-term health risks**
 - Ingestion of food or water contaminated with fecal pathogens.
 - Extreme heat and airborne dust and sand
- **Greatest long-term health risks are associated with ingestion of contaminated metals**



Air Contamination

- **MINIMAL** short- and long-term health risks
- You may experience:
 - Coughing, wheezing, and difficulty breathing especially in asthmatic individuals
- Sand storms may irritate the eyes and airways; cover mouth, nose, & eyes when possible



Soil Contamination

- **LOW RISK** to human health
- Usually localized around industrial facilities
- Exposure to contaminants is unlikely in the absence of digging or windblown dust
- Depleted Uranium residues are present
 - Contamination levels are considered insignificant
 - Human exposure is negligible
 - For more information visit the DU Library at: http://deploymentlink.osd.mil/du_library/index.shtml

Infectious Disease Risk

- **LOW RISK** for infectious diseases
- Foodborne and waterborne diseases and potentially vector-borne diseases may adversely impact mission effectiveness

Infectious Diseases

- Foodborne and Waterborne Diseases
 - **HIGH RISK** = Diarrhea, hepatitis A
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = typhoid/paratyphoid fever
- FHP Priorities
 - Deploy appropriate PM personnel and equipment
 - Consume food, water, ice only from US-approved sources
 - Operate food preparation facilities in accordance with Army doctrine
 - Ensure proper hand washing facilities near all latrines and dining facilities and enforce

Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Vector-borne Diseases

- **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = Leishmaniasis, Sand-fly fever, Sindbis virus, West Nile fever

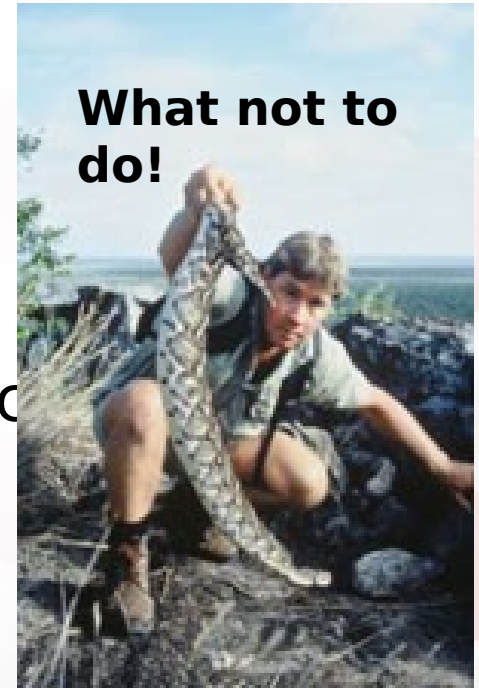
- FHP Priorities

- Use DEET on all exposed skin
- Treat field uniforms with permethrin
- Use bed nets in field conditions, treat with permethrin
- **Enforce malaria chemoprophylaxis as appropriate**



Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Animal-contact Diseases
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = Q-fever, Rabies
- FHP Priorities
 - Avoid animal contact
 - No mascots
 - Report all animal bites and scratches



Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = gonorrhea, HIV, Hep B
- FHP Priorities
 - Avoid sexual contact
 - Use latex condoms if sexual activity



Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Water-contact Diseases
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = leptospirosis
- FHP Priorities
 - avoid unnecessary contact with lakes, rivers, streams, and other surface water

There will not be a sign like this.

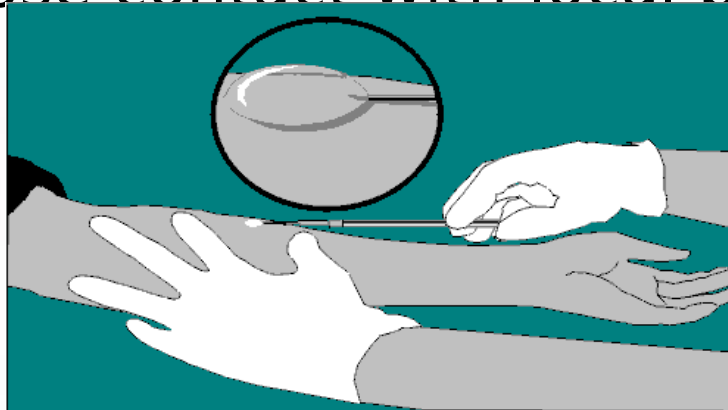
LEPTOSPIROSIS
HEALTH HAZARD

FRESH WATER STREAMS AND MUD
POSSIBLY POLLUTED WITH BACTERIA

SWIM, BOAT,
OR HIKE AT YOUR OWN RISK

Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Respiratory Diseases
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = tuberculosis
- FHP Priorities
 - Tuberculin skin test before and after deployment
 - Avoid close contact with local population



Hazardous Animals & Plants

- Animals

- Rabid animals snakes, centipedes, scorpions, spiders

- Plants

- Yellow Heads, Croton, Rosary Pea

- FHP Priorities

- Do not handle animals
- Shake out boots, clothing, & bedding
- Do not touch, chew, eat, or burn unfamiliar plants



SUMMARY

- Physical Environment
- Environmental Health Risks
- Infectious Diseases = **LOW RISK**
- Hazardous Animals and Plants
- FHP measures are simple and effective
 - Use and Enforce
 - Will conserve the fighting strength

